

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

In attempting to lower their records at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, Jay-Eye-See made the mile in 2:10 1/4 and Phalaris in 2:14 1/4.

The Rev. Dr. John Brown, the oldest Episcopal minister of New York State, died last week at Newburg. He delivered an address of welcome to Lafayette in 1824.

Dr. J. J. Woodward, one of the physicians who attended Gen. Garfield during his last illness, died last week at Philadelphia.

Hugh J. Jewett has formally tendered his resignation as President of the Erie Road, and John King, Jr., is said to have definitely accepted the position.

Maud S. has been sold by W. H. Vanderbilt to Robert Bonner for \$40,000, and taken to New York to be retired from the track.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania reported the number of lodges in the State at 360, with a membership of 34,955.

Thieves entered the residence of Father Mulligan, a Roman Catholic priest, at Allegheny City, Pa. They made off with \$2,000 in money and a diamond-mounted chalice valued at \$1,500.

The firm of Warner & Merritt, fruit importers at Philadelphia, have assigned. The liabilities are \$500,000.

It having been rumored that a compromise was being arranged in New York by which Ferdinand Ward would be released, another order of arrest has been obtained by William H. Bingham, a broker, who brings suit for \$48,000 obtained by the firm of Grant & Ward under false representations.

A fire broke out in the Buck Ridge Mine slope, near Shamokin, Pa., 1,000 feet from the surface, and, while men were engaged in drilling a hole for the purpose of turning a creek into the mine to flood it, gas suddenly poured in from the burning mine, and before they could escape seven men fell victims to the deadly vapor.

At a meeting of oil producers held at Pittsburgh, it was unanimously resolved to stop the drill till Jan. 1, 1885.

The property of the Sprague Manufacturing Company at Augusta, Me., which fifteen years ago cost \$2,000,000, has just been sold at auction for about \$200,000.

Reports received in Boston from 325 points in New England indicate that the hay crop this year will beat out 30 per cent. less than it was a year ago.

President Arthur received the officers of the Greely relief expedition at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Secretaries Chandler and Lincoln and Gen. Butler were present. Secretary Chandler informed Commander Schley that the President had decided to appoint him Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Nearly eight hundred sheep and hogs were killed by a collision of trains at Lancaster, Penn.

The American Bar Association, in session at Saratoga, elected John Stevenson, of Kentucky, President, and Edward Otis Hinkley, of Baltimore, Secretary. A Vice President and local council of four were elected for each State belonging to the association.

The United States naval steamer Tallapoosa collided with a schooner off Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and sunk within ten minutes. Surgeon Clarence E. Black and George A. Foster, landsman, are reported lost. She was on her way to Newport to take on board Secretary Chandler and party.

WESTERN.

At Tobias, Neb., Wiley Farris killed his wife and himself with a revolver.

Eight prisoners escaped from the jail at St. Joseph, Mo., by way of the sewer-pipe.

Texas fever is raging among a herd of cattle owned by the brothers Hughes, near Osborne, Mo. They were recently purchased at the Kansas City stock-yards.

Henry Ten Eyce, a farmer living near Broadhead, Wis., became enraged at his wife and stabbed her three times, inflicting fatal wounds. Ten Eyce left the house, and the next day his body was found swinging from the limb of a tree, he having committed suicide.

A fire at Pomeroy, Ohio, destroyed forty-two buildings. The loss is estimated at \$50,000 and the insurance at \$50,000.

The total loss caused by the fire at Anoka, Minn., is placed at \$700,000, and the insurance is about \$300,000. The sufferers are not despondent. Many merchants burned out have resumed business. It is felt that if the Washburne Mills are rebuilt all the losses will be made good in two years.

By the request of relatives the body of Private William Whistler, who accompanied the Greely expedition and perished, were exhumed near Rockfield, Ind., the other day. An examination showed that the flesh had been cut from his limbs and portions of the body. Cannibalism had doubtless been practiced on him.

Eighty tramps took possession of Castleton, Dakota, drove many families from their homes, and committed other excesses. Four of the tramps were captured by the Sheriff. The others escaped.

The large brewery of C. Magnus, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was seized by the authorities on the charge of violating the prohibitory liquor law. On the premises being searched there were found in the building 700 barrels of beer, which the proprietor claims to have made previous to the 4th of July.

A fire at Roseburg, Ore., destroyed the Metropolitan Hotel, the general stores of Caro Bros., the United States Signal office, and other buildings. Louis Zeigler, the proprietor of the hotel, in trying to save the guests, was burned to a crisp. Mrs. Johanson, of Astoria, was fatally injured. The total loss will be about \$100,000.

A. D. Sly, formerly driver of an American Express wagon at St. Joseph, Mo., where he confessed having stolen \$10,500 last September, and spent it, was last week arrested in Minneapolis, and will return to the scene of his crime without a requisition.

The Illinois Central Railroad have just issued a neat little pamphlet entitled "The World's Exposition Messenger," giving a synopsis of the great Centennial Exposition that opens at New Orleans on the first of December. The publication contains much valuable information, and a large correct map of the Crescent City. A copy can be obtained free by addressing Thomas Durwin, General Northern Passenger Agent, 121 Randolph street, Chicago.

The convention of the lumbermen of the Northwest met at Chicago last week. The attendance was quite large and represented an aggregate capital of \$200,000,000. Mr. Van Schaick, President of the association, in his address referred to the depressed condition of the lumber business, and suggested as possible remedies a temporary closing of the mills or a reduction in the cut next winter. Several favored the latter resolution, while a few preferred the former. After a lengthy debate it was voted inexpedient to close the mills before the first of November.

Paul Populorum, an extensive tanner of Chicago, has suspended payment. His debts are \$200,000, and he is liable for \$100,000 more as an indorser. His assets are estimated at \$175,000.

The Commissioner of Agriculture announces the existence of what is supposed to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia among several herds of Jersey cattle in Illinois, and requests owners of Jersey stock to stop shipment until after Oct. 1. The infection has been traced back to the cattle sale of Mr. Epler, in Virginia, Ill., last February.

Judge Hoffman, of the United States Court at San Francisco, decided that a Chinese laborer who left the United States prior to the passage of the anti-Chinese law, and who attempted to come back subsequently, was properly refused readmission.

The soldiers and sailors' reunion at Battle Creek, Mich., was addressed by Gen. John A. Logan. Fifteen thousand people were present.

A passenger train on the Kankakee Line collided with an Indiana, Illinois and Iowa excursion train near Kankakee. James Penn was instantly killed, a boy was fatally injured, and several passengers, including Father O'Kelly, were seriously hurt.

Special telegrams to the Chicago Times from seven States show that the corn crop will be an enormous one, although there are limited regions where drought still prevails.

Chicago millers complain of the appearance of "smut" in wheat received from Southern Minnesota and Southern Iowa. The "smut" renders the wheat almost useless for flour purposes.

Thomas Murphy, of Jackson, Mich., awoke in the night, and, with suspicions that burglars were in the house, grabbed a pair of shears and started for the door. His wife followed and touched him on the shoulder. Under the belief that he was being attacked, he stabbed her several times in the throat, from which she soon died. So intense was his grief that he ran two miles to the police station and surrendered.

SOUTHERN.

Gov. Knott, of Kentucky, pardoned the prisoners Bradley and Cunningham who recently tried to prevent a gang of desperadoes from breaking jail at Frankfort. Cunningham was serving out a sentence for having shot a person who had seduced his sister.

The launch Daphne, employed at the Government works at Memphis, Tenn., exploded her boiler, killing Paymaster N. Gooden, seriously wounding Engineer A. Graham, Pilot C. D. Ryan, and two others.

The Fifth Georgia Regiment, of the Confederate Army, held a reunion at Macon, nine companies being represented. L. C. Young, formerly of the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, restored the flag of the Fifth Regiment, which was captured at the battle of Coosawatchie in 1864. The affair drew tears from the veterans.

Gen. Leroy Pope Walker, the first Secretary of War in Jefferson Davis' Confederate Cabinet, and who gave the order for firing on Fort Sumter, died at his home in Huntsville, Ala., after a brief illness.

WASHINGTON.

Mary Clemmer Ames, well known as a newspaper correspondent at Washington, died last week in that city.

The Postmaster General, after a thorough investigation of the factory, has annulled the contract with P. P. Kellogg, of Springfield, Mass., for furnishing envelopes and tags.

The President has appointed Willard P. Tadel, of Painesville, Ohio, agent of the United States to the Congo Association.

POLITICAL.

S. R. Davis was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Greenbackers of the Eighth Iowa District.

Mr. Blaine made a brief speech at the Republican anniversary celebration at Strong, Me.

The Hon. Frank H. Hurd was nominated for re-election to Congress from the Tenth Ohio District by the Democratic convention at Oak Harbor.

Ignatius Donnelly was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Minnesota District.

The Greenbackers of Michigan met in convention at Detroit, adopted a plan for fusion with the Democrats on the electoral ticket, and nominated J. W. Begole for Governor. A State convention composed of forty Anti-Monopolists placed Wildeman Mills in the field for the gubernatorial chair, but he promptly declined. The Michigan Democrats, in convention at Grand Rapids, accepted the terms of the Greenbackers. Under the terms of the fusion, the Greenbackers were allowed to nominate the Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Schools, Commissioner of the State Land Office, and seven of the thirteen Electors.

The Iowa Republican Convention, which met at Des Moines, nominated J. H. Hothcock for Justice of the Supreme Court, Gen. Baker for Attorney General, J. L. Lucas for Auditor, Frank D. Jackson for Secretary of State, and V. P. Twombly for Treasurer.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention to select an electoral ticket was presided over by Gen. McClellan, who protested against centralization of power and the collection of superabundant revenues.

The Democrats of Texas renominated John Ireland for Governor, and selected State Senator Gibbs for Lieutenant Governor, both by acclamation.

The Republican State Convention at New Haven nominated Henry B. Harrison, of that city, for Governor.

Mahone has never had any admiration for Blaine, and has always been on the friendliest terms with Ben Butler, who, two years ago, sent the Virginia leader a check for a considerable amount to aid in the campaign against the Democrats. It is believed at Washington that Mahone will use his power this fall in Butler's behalf.

The Kansas Democrats met in State convention at Topeka on the 21st of August. A convention of Republican Anti-Prohibitionists assembled at the same time and place. The result was a complete fusion of the two forces and the nomination of George W. Glick for re-election as Governor. C. K. Halliday, a Republican, was named for Lieutenant Governor. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Secretary of State, Eugene Hagan; Auditor, Hugh V. Gavigan; Treasurer, W. A. Huttman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. J. Keys; Attorney General, G. P. Smith; Chief Justice, W. P. Campbell; Associate Justice, T. A. Hurd. The platforms of both conventions indorse the administration of Gov. Glick, and come out squarely against prohibition and in favor of a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment.

The Republicans of Mississippi have placed four colored men in the field for Congress, including John R. Lynch. The Democrats of the First and Second Ohio districts have nominated John Follett and A. A. Kramer, respectively. The Republicans of the Second Michigan District put forward Capt. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti. T. B. Ward was nominated by the Democrats of the Ninth Indiana District, and Charles Stewart by the same party in the First Texas.

The Missouri Greenbackers met in State convention at Kansas City, adopted a platform and nominated ex-Congressman Nicholas Ford for Governor. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be for the best interests of the party not to make other nominations for State officers, leaving the matter to the Central Committee. The action of the convention is understood to mean fusion with the Republicans, leaving with the latter party the nomination of the remainder of the State ticket.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Anti-Monopoly State Convention of Illinois met at Bloomington Aug. 19, and was attended by forty-four delegates. Motions to nominate Butler electors-at-large and a State ticket were voted down. S. F. Norton, the Chicago Greenbacker, and three others withdrew. The convention adjourned, to meet with the Greenbackers Aug. 27.

Col. T. G. Black has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth Illinois District. Mr. Riggs, the present Representative, has been renominated by the Democrats.

R. G. Horr was renominated by the Republicans of the Fourth Michigan District.

Montreal reports a high rate of mortality among infants, caused by the intense heat.

The drought is seriously affecting the grain, grass, vegetable, and fruit crops in the Ohio River valley, in Southern Iowa, and in some portions of New England.

The Frewen brothers, nephews of Earl Dufferin, have caused a statement to be sent out from Montreal that they will hereafter ship 1,000,000 Montana cattle annually to England by way of the Canadian Pacific Road, loading three steamships daily at Montreal during the open season of navigation.

Clara Louise Kellogg, who has just returned from a foreign tour, expresses the opinion that Italian opera is doomed, and that Albany is soon to sing in English.

The North American St. George's Union elected the following officers at the convention in Chicago: President, George S. Rehell, of London, Ont.; Vice Presidents, S. C. Wilson, of Bay City, Mich., and W. D. Stroud, of Montreal; Treasurer, Daniel Batchelor; General Secretary, Thomas Y. Yates, of Washington.

Mr. Patrick Egan, the recently elected President of the Irish National League of America, in a public letter declines to accept any pay for his services. He says that he has served Ireland so far gratuitously, and will not accept compensation now.

The drought and the locust plague in Mexico have caused an advance of 50 per cent. in meat at the capital and driven corn to \$7.50 per bushel at Chihuahua.

During the week there were 197 failures in the United States and twenty-two in Canada. In both countries there were 229 failures the previous week.

FOREIGN.

Locusts have almost ruined the crops of Central Spain. The damage in the Ciudad Real district is estimated at ten million dollars.

Three Abyssinian envoys have arrived in London, bringing as presents to Queen Victoria an elephant and a large monkey.

A physician of Birmingham, England, reports the death of a patient from Asiatic cholera. The United States Consul at Barcelona telegraphs that the ship Bracodale is en route to New York from Calcutta with twenty-eight cholera cases on board.

A London dispatch says that the American Missionary Society is making steady progress in Asia Minor.

Salvation Army riots occurred at Worthing, England, the disturbance being so great that the riot act was read.

A dispatch from Peking says France has reduced to two hundred million francs her demand for indemnity from China, and ordered her Minister to withdraw if payment be refused.

Mme. Patti has signed a contract with Mr. Mapleson to sing in America the coming winter and next summer in England.

The trial of ex-Secretary Cornwall in connection with the Dublin scandal, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

The British War Office insists upon the Nile route for the autumn expedition for the relief of Gen. Gordon.

A dispatch from Peking says that the French Consul lowered his flag on the 21st of August, and that the interests of the French subjects are entrusted to the Russian Minister.

China absolutely refuses to admit the French claims, and professes to be prepared for war to the bitter end.

The French Legation left Peking. The Chinese will not issue a declaration of war, but will inform France and the neutral powers that they will regard an attack on Chinese territory as a declaration. The Chinese will immediately cross the southern frontier and invade Tonquin. Admiral Courbet was instructed to bombard the arsenal at Foo Chow, land a detachment of troops, and destroy the war material and stores accumulated there, which are of immense value.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A small cyclone struck Dallas, Texas, tearing a deep hole, and carrying a column of sand two feet in diameter to a height of 500 feet.

Jacob Romeis, Mayor of Toledo, has been nominated by the Republicans for Congress, in opposition to Frank H. Hurd. Wilson Cramer has been put forward by the same party in the Fourteenth District of Missouri.

There were seventeen deaths from yellow fever at Havana last week.

Sir John A. Macdonald condemns the Wyoming cattle schep of the Frewen brothers as fraught with the greatest danger to Canadian farmers and stock-raisers.

In the National League base-ball contest the week ended with Providence still in the lead, having won 60 games. The record of the other clubs was: Boston, 56; New York and Buffalo, 47 each; Chicago, 40; Cleveland, 30; Philadelphia, 29; and Detroit, 19.

The saw mills of Little & Peck and G. W. Peck & Son, at Duluth, valued at \$100,000, were destroyed by fire.

Samuel Lilly, John Askis, and Charles Nation went skiff-riding on Lake Contrary, six miles south of St. Joseph, Mo. They got into a fight, the boat was upset, and all were drowned.

Oil has been struck at Emaworth, Pa., which has created great excitement thereabout.

A train on the New York and New England Railroad was thrown off the track near Quinebaug, Conn. One smoker and a passenger car fell down an embankment a distance of twenty feet. Many passengers were seriously injured.

Fennimore Clayton, a farmer of Middletown, N. Y., afflicted with delirium tremens, took his 2-year-old son into the yard and shot him through the brain. He next attempted the life of his wife and his mother, who knocked him senseless with a base-ball bat.

The expedition for the relief of Khartoum will include five thousand British troops, under command of Gen. Buller. The last battalion can not leave Cairo before Nov. 1.

The works of Herbert Spencer, Emile Zola, and Prof. Huxley are forbidden in Russia.

The visit of the envoys of King John of Abyssinia to London, which was expected to be a great event, has fallen flat. Their presence has been completely ignored by the notables.

Gladstone is enjoying his recess at his home at Hawarden. Capt. Renard, a Frenchman, is said to have invented a cigar-shaped balloon which is as easily directed in the air as a steam launch in the water. The English, Russian, and German Governments are trying to find out the secret of Capt. Renard's invention.

The American Consul General at Genoa reports that cholera has broken out at Spezia, and that forty-nine deaths have occurred. Marseilles shows fourteen fatal cases and Toulon five, caused by the return of refugees.

After three hours' bombardment by Admiral Courbet's squadron the Chinese arsenal at Foo Chow was destroyed. Seven Chinese gunboats were sunk and two escaped. Only one Chinese battery replied to the French guns. The French fleet sustained no damage.

A mob near Lincoln, Neb., took from the officers and hanged to a tree a Mexican charged with assaulting a girl. He had been identified by his victim and made a full confession. Near Gatesville, Tex., the citizens took from the Sheriff and riddled with bullets an old man charged with burning some wheat-stacks and a thrasher. He was dragged from bed in his shirt and allowed five minutes for prayer.

When a woman becomes flurried she feels for a fan; when a man becomes flurried he feels for a cigar.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$5.50 @ 7.50
HOGS.....	5.75 @ 6.50
CORN.....	5.50 @ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	.86 @ .88
CORN—No. 2.....	.89 @ .91
OATS—White.....	.26 @ .28
PORE—New Mess.....	17.75 @ 18.25
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.75 @ 7.25
Good Shipping.....	6.00 @ 6.50
Common to Fair.....	4.50 @ 5.50
FLOUR—Extra.....	5.50 @ 6.50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter EX.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Good to Choice Spring.....	3.75 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.77 @ .78
No. 2 Red Winter.....	.81 @ .82
CORN—No. 2.....	.52 @ .53
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .27
RYE—No. 2.....	.28 @ .29
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.26 @ .28
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.28 @ .31
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	.19 @ .20
Skimmed Flat.....	.09 @ .10
EGGS—Fresh.....	.11 @ .14
POTATOES—New, per bu.....	.40 @ .45
PORE—Mess.....	26.50 @ 27.00
LARD.....	.07 1/2 @ .07 3/4
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.80 @ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.55 @ .57
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .27
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.77 @ .78
CORN—No. 2.....	.50 @ .52
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .27
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring.....	.38 @ .40
PORE—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.50
LARD.....	7.25 @ 7.75
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.82 @ .83 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.50 @ .52
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .27
RYE.....	.28 @ .30
PORE—Mess.....	19.00 @ 19.50
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.80 @ .81 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.50 @ .52
OATS—Mixed.....	.26 @ .27
PORE—Mess.....	18.50 @ 19.00
LARD.....	.07 1/2 @ .08
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.....	5.50 @ 6.00
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.84 @ .85 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.26 @ .27
PORE—New Mess.....	18.50 @ 19.00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New.....	.77 @ .79
CORN—Mixed.....	.52 @ .54
OATS—Mixed.....	.26 @ .28
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	6.25 @ 6.75
Common.....	5.75 @ 6.25
HOGS.....	6.25 @ 6.75
SHEEP.....	8.75 @ 9.50

UNDER THE POLAR STAR.

Greely Relates His Sad Story, in Which He Sets Forth the Object of His Expedition.

And Tells of the Happy Days Spent at Fort Conger, and of Fearful Suffering.

For the purpose of obtaining some idea of the general nature and probable value of the scientific observations made by Greely at Lady Franklin Bay the returned explorer was interviewed at Portsmouth, N. H. Greely first stated the object of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, viz.: To establish a polar station, one of the thirteen suggested by Lieut. Wyss, of Austria, who discovered Franz Josef Land. Simultaneous observations of all physical phenomena were to be taken. The complete programme which was to be followed was arranged by an international polar congress, in which representatives of thirteen nations took part. The observations, in which the greatest possible accuracy was to be had, were those of the declination and deviation of the magnetic needle, the temperature of air and sea, the height of the barometer, and the mean and maximum rise and fall of tides. All explanations were incidental to the main objects. The expedition was fitted out under the authority of Congress; it was composed of three officers of the army, one acting surgeon, and nineteen enlisted men from the army. Stores for twenty-seven months were put on the Proteus, which left St. John July 7, 1881, with the party. She touched at Disco Island and Upernivik to procure sledges, dogs, skin, and dog food. Two Esquimaux were added to the party at Proven. A landing was made at Carey Island and the provisions cached by Nares in 1875 in the fort were found in good condition. At Littleton Island Greely personally recovered the English arctic mail left by Sir Allan Young in the Pandora in 1876. At Carl Ritter Bay, in Kennedy Channel, a cache of provisions for use on the retreat was made. It was the original intention to establish the polar station at Water course Bay, but heavy masses of ice rendered Water Course Bay exceedingly dangerous anchorage.

Moving to Discovery Harbor, the station was there established on the site occupied by the English expedition of 1875. The erection of a house at once commenced, and stores and equipments landed. On the 28th of August came the parting between the Greely party and the men of the Proteus. The little band gathered on a frozen shore and watched the Proteus as she steamed slowly down Lady Franklin Bay. In the evening of the same day the temperature sank below the freezing point, and the arctic ice winter was on them in earnest. Their house was finished about a week after the Proteus left. It was named in honor of Senator Conger, Ex-Congress. During the first month the cold affected the men more than at any subsequent time at Fort Conger. Later on, in December, the temperature sank to from 50 to 65 degrees below zero, and so remained days at a time. But even in that weather the cook's favorite amusement was dancing, bare-headed, bare-armed, and with slippers felt, on the snow-drift. During the day the men dressed in ordinary outside clothing, but their flannels were very heavy. Five men were generally, for a part of the day, engaged in scientific work under Greely's direction, and in the duties of a camp. The remainder were employed generally about one hour a day, and devoted the rest of the time to amusement. All slept in bunks in the quarters, which were heated by a large coal-stove, the average heat maintained being 50 degrees above zero. Checkers, cards, chess, and reading were the amusements of the evening. The life, Greely said, was far from a lonely one. Many of the men said they had never passed two happier years than those spent at Fort Conger.

On the 15th of October, the sun left them 135 days, and a twilight varying from half an hour to twenty-four hours succeeded. For two months it was so dim that the dial of a watch could not be read by it. On April 11 the sun came above the horizon and remained there 135 days, giving the party a great sufficiency of the midnight sun. During three months the stars were visible constantly. The constellation of Orion's belt and Great Bear being the brightest. The north star looked down from almost overhead.

For one standing alone outside the fort on one of these nights the scene was weirdly grand. To the north flamed the aurora borealis, and bright constellations were set like jewels around the glowing moon. Over everything was a dead, cold, so horribly oppressive that a man alone was almost tempted to kill himself, so lonely did he feel. The astronomer of the party said that with the naked eye a star of 1 degree smaller magnitude than could be seen here in the same way might be discerned. The moon would remain in sight from seven to twelve days at a time.

The thermometer registered on June 30 the highest temperature at Lady Franklin Bay which they knew during their stay. It was 52 degrees above zero. The lowest was in February, 1883—66 below zero. In this February the mercury froze and remained solid for fifteen days. The mercury in the thermometer invariably rose during storms or high winds. The highest barometer was slightly above 21 inches, the lowest slightly below 29 inches. The greatest variations were in winter. The electrometer, an instrument used to ascertain the presence of electricity, was set up, but not the slightest results were obtained. The displays of the aurora were very good, but not compared with those seen at Disco Island or Upernivik. As far as Greely could observe, no crackling sounds accompanied the displays, and their shape was that of a ribbon. The southwestern horizon was the quarter in which the brightest displays were seen. Nares reported in 1876 that no shadow was cast by the aurora, but Greely says he distinctly saw his shadow cast by it. There were no electrical disturbances, save those caused by rumbling distant thunder, heard twice, far away in the north.

In the course of tidal observations made, the very interesting fact was discovered that the tides at Lady Franklin Bay came from the north, while those at Melville Bay and Cape Sabine came from the south. The temperature of this warm tide is two degrees warmer than that of the south tide of Cape Sabine. Why this was, Greely would not venture to say. He used in measuring the ebb and flow of the tide a fixed gauge, an iron planted in the mud. The average rise of spring tides at Lady Franklin Bay was found to be eight feet. At Cape Sabine the highest tides rise twelve feet. Surf was only observed twice during the two years. At Lady Franklin Bay, the average temperature of the water was 29 degrees above zero. Wolves weighing ninety pounds were killed around Fort Conger. There are foxes and other animals there. Fish is a wonderful scarcity. Perhaps the greatest surprise of the expedition was taken from Lake Alexander, a fresh-water lake fifteen feet above the sea level, a four-pound salmon. The bay or the sea only two very small fish were taken during the entire two years, and few

are found north of Cape Sabine. The vegetation at Lady Franklin Bay is about the same as at Cape Sabine, and comprises mosses, lichens, willows, and saffrage.

The highest velocity of wind was registered during a terrific snowstorm, seventy miles an hour. Lockwood's trips to the north in 1882 and 1883 were productive of most valuable results. Standing on May 19th in each year, where Dr. Hayes had formerly stood, at about the same time of day, Lockwood, from an elevation of 2,000 feet, using his strongest glass on Hall's Basin and Robeson's Channels, could discern nothing but ice-packs. Here it was that Dr. Hayes claimed to have seen his open polar sea on the trip of 1852. Lockwood reached the highest latitude ever attained—83 deg. 25 min. north. This was about 500 miles directly north of Lady Franklin Bay, but to get there he traveled over a thousand miles of open water and broken packs, frequently causing him to retrace his steps fifty miles. Lockwood sounded the sea both years between Cape Bryant and Cape Britannia, but could not touch bottom with a hundred-and-thirty-five-fathom line. Markham, a few years before, about 100 miles west, got bottom at seventy-two fathoms. Lockwood found at his farthest north about the same vegetation as at Lady Franklin Bay, but no signs of a polar current or open polar sea. In 1883 he was stopped near Cape Bryant,